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proper destination. The committee does not guarantee to furnish correspondents, but will do what it can to make a satisfactory arrangement in each case.

REGULATIONS.

1. It is understood that the correspondence is and continues under the direction of the teacher forwarding the names of his pupils. The name of the institution should always be given.

2. Correspondents of the opposite sex will not be assigned.

3. A nominal fee of twenty-five cents, to cover the postage incident to making the arrangement, must accompany each list.

4. The list should contain the full name, age, and address of the applicants, legibly written.

Address all correspondence to

EDWARD H. MAGILL, *Chairman*,
Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Those interested in the history of the origin and remarkable growth of the idea of the International Correspondence, are referred to the following articles in American journals:

Modern Language Notes, Vol. XIII, p. 95, and XIV, p. 48; *Education*, Vol. XIX, p. 603; *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, Vol. xv, Appendix 1, pp. xiii-xviii.

The best general *résumé* of the history of the International Correspondence is *La Correspondance inter-scolaire et les Correspondances internationales*, par Paul Mieille. 54 pp. Tarbes, 1900. See also the *Report of the Committee of Twelve*, D. C. Heath & Co., 1900, p. 12.

On motion of Professor Calvin Thomas, this report was accepted and the committee continued.

The following letter addressed to the Secretary by Professor H. A. Todd was then presented by Professor Calvin Thomas.

COÖPERATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

PARIS, December 7, 1900.

My Dear Dr. Bright,—

Soon after reaching Paris I recalled your request, made when we met in London in the summer, that I should send you some account of the recent progress of bibliographical coöperation in Europe, which might be laid before the Modern Language Association at its approaching meeting in Philadelphia.

The first recourse was naturally to the Bibliothèque Nationale. My previous experience in the the world's most extensive library had been almost exclusively in the Department of Manuscripts, where the service is prompt and accommodating; so that in undertaking to utilize the library's facilities for studying a present-day question I was not quite prepared for the delays and disappointments I was destined to encounter. But upon these I will not dwell further than to say that only after repeated attempts in the National Library to accomplish my purpose; only after resorting in vain to the library of the Sorbonne, the Arsenal and Sainte Geneviève; only after personally visiting the bureaux of two recently established bibliographical institutions in Paris; and only, at last, after myself sending by post to Brussels, seat of the International Institute of Bibliography, was I able to procure a copy of the *Annuaire de l'Institut international de bibliographie pour l'année 1899*. And after all my inquiries in Paris, it was not until I had received this work from Brussels, that I succeeded in learning of the existence in Paris, since 1896, of a French section of the *Institut international de Bibliographie*, and, since 1899, of a *Bureau bibliographique de Paris*. Little by little it had begun to dawn upon me that this curious difficulty of orienting myself in the burning subject of Bibliography was at least to some extent due, as the publisher of one of the new bibliographical undertakings frankly avowed to me, to the emulation, not to say the rivalry, of the various bibliographical enterprises now represented in Paris.

Two of these I have just named; and to two others I have alluded above. The latter are, the *Bibliothèque des Bibliographies critiques*, begun in the present year, and published under the auspices of the *Société des Études historiques*; and the organization which calls itself, at the head of the title page of its prospectus, *L'Institut de Bibliographie*, and, at the foot of the same, prints: "Paris: Institut International de Bibliographie, 93 Boulevard Saint-Germain."

This last institution is a private business enterprise, claiming anteriority of date to all the other recent bibliographical movements. Its plan of operations is so broad and its equipment so extensive that, before passing to the genuinely international systems of coöperation, I may well begin here with a brief account of its manifold appliances.

The *Institut de Bibliographie* of the Boulevard Saint-Germain was projected as early as 1893 by Dr. Marcel Baudoin, of Paris, and has reached a development and a degree of material prosperity which renders a visit to the various departments of the establishment highly interesting and instructive. The Institute is a joint-stock company with a capital of 350,000 francs, and is installed in central quarters near the great schools of Paris. On January 1, 1900, it became the publisher of the monthly *Bibliographia Medica*, a continuation of the American *Index Medicus*, which, for reasons unknown to me, ceased to appear about the middle of the year 1899.

In theory at least, and to a limited extent in fact, the outfit of the Institute is ideally complete. The entire resources of the place are at the disposal of all applicants, in consideration of a lump-sum general subscription, or of a series of partial payments. These resources consist of:

I. A (so-called) Universal Bibliographical Repertory, composed of a classified bibliographical card catalogue. The cards or slips (French, *fiches*) of this branch of the service are distributed in packages by mail to subscribers, in France or in foreign countries, at the rate of one cent a card, plus the annual subscription of two dollars for France (four dollars for other countries). Subscribers wishing to be notified monthly of everything currently published on a given subject, may be supplied by subscribing to the regular service.

II. An Analytical Repertory, consisting of

(a) slips giving a brief analysis of books and articles on a given subject;
(b) slips giving the bibliographical indication of the analyses of books and articles on the subject in question that have appeared in periodicals;
and (c) a repertory of clippings from periodicals.

III. A collection of documents, consisting of photographs and other illustrations, lantern slides, plans, maps, translations, copies, etc., which may be subscribed for in the same manner as the preceding.

IV. A general Circulating Library, the volumes of which are delivered in foreign countries as well as in France.

The general subscription to all these departments combined is ten dollars a year, plus the tariff charged for the individual loans.

As a matter of fact, the equipment of the Paris Institute of Bibliography, in its present stage of development, is chiefly available to the members of the medical profession, but is by no means restricted to this branch of knowledge. On the other hand, the *Bibliothèque de bibliographies critiques*, mentioned above, consists of a series of pamphlets, each devoted to a distinct topic in history, literature, sociology, or art, averaging in price about one franc each. Of these, some half a dozen numbers have already appeared, and seventy-five or eighty are announced as in preparation, at the hand of competent specialists.

Thus it will appear that there are already in operation in Paris two extensive bibliographical enterprises, one of them, at least, offering in theory to its subscribers almost every conceivable bibliographical facility. No one, however, who is at all familiar with the stupendous problem of universal bibliography will for a moment imagine that such institutions are in a position to cope with the vast contemporary output of scientific and literary productiveness.

It is precisely this tremendous world-problem that is held in view by the International Institute of Bibliography (*Institut International de Bibliographie*), established with headquarters in Brussels, as the outcome of an international conference held in that city in 1895. The ramifications of this organization have already become so wide-spread that its *Annuaire*

for 1899, which is scarcely more than a prospectus of the work in progress, fills 119 pages, and should be read by anyone wishing to be informed of the present status of bibliographical endeavor. It may be had for two francs, by addressing the Institut International de Bibliographie, No. 1 rue du Musée, Brussels, Belgium. Only a few words here as to the general working of the institution. In the first place, coöperation is sought in all parts of the world, on the basis of the Decimal system of classification originally devised by Melvil Dewey in America. In a sense both the strength and the weakness of the entire scheme may be said to centre in this much-controverted system of classification. Suffice it to say that the battle is still raging in the bibliographical world. It is interesting to note that the *Paris* Institute of Bibliography is organized likewise on the basis of the Dewey classification and the uniform standard card of the American Library Association, and that, on whichever side the imitation lies, as between the Brussels and the Paris Institutes, there is an undoubted relation between their modes of procedure. With some difference in details, the system of subscription to the two Institutes, it may be added, is one and the same. In the list of members of the Brussels Institute I have noted between fifteen and twenty names of American librarians or institutions.

Among the important enterprises affiliated with the Brussels Institute, in the way of coöperation, may be mentioned the *Concilium Bibliographicum* of Zürich, which publishes *Bibliographia Zoologica* (an annual repertory printed both on standard cards and in collected volumes) and the similar *Bibliographica Physiologica*, and *Bibliographica Anatomica*; the *American Library Association*, which publishes *Bibliographica Americana*, a repertory of books published in the United States; the *Rome Insegnante di Musica*, which publishes *Bibliographica Musicalis Italica*; and various other societies, too numerous to mention.

Should there be a proposition made to the Modern Language Association at its approaching meeting, looking to an appropriation for bibliographical purposes, I take it for granted that the movement will assume the form of some sort of coöperation or affiliation with the work of the Brussels *Institut International de Bibliographie*. Much has already been done in America in this general direction, which it might be profitable to review here, if there were time, and if I had the necessary material at my command. Let me mention only one feature—which, because of its private nature, may not have become known to all the members of the Modern Language Association. I refer to the fact that a few of the leading American University Libraries, by coöperation in furnishing copy and by contributing to cover the necessary expense, are at present supplied with printed title cards to the current contents of a large number of *learned* (as distinguished from popular) periodicals, which they regularly incorporate in their general card catalogues. Smaller libraries could easily obtain duplicates of these title cards at comparatively moderate expense, and it may be that, recently,

more advantage has been taken of this opportunity than I am personally aware of.

In conclusion, I must say that there are of course a great many points of interest appropriate to the present theme that I have not even touched upon. The unmentioned topic that looms up largest in my mind is the series of international conferences that have been held since 1896 (the latest of them in June of the present year in London) under the auspices of the British Royal Society, in the interest of the publication of an *International Catalogue of Sciences* (mathematical, physical and natural); not to speak of the recent Bibliographical Congress held under the auspices of the Paris Exposition.

But I have perhaps said enough to meet the purpose you had in mind in requesting me to make the present communication. Personally, I have already, on other occasions, had so much to say on the importance of bibliographical facilities to the successful prosecution of higher scholarship, that I could scarcely be regarded as offering strictly impartial testimony in a case involving such a project as that at present under consideration.

Very cordially yours,

H. A. TODD.

PROFESSOR JAMES W. BRIGHT,

Secretary Mod. Lang. Ass'n of America.

The subject of Coöperative Bibliography thus brought to the attention of the Association was referred for further consideration to the following committee :

H. A. TODD, *Chairman*,
JAMES W. BRIGHT,
CALVIN THOMAS.

The reading of papers was then resumed.

10. "The Book of the Courtier: A Possible Source of Benedick and Beatrice." By Dr. Mary Augusta Scott, of Smith College. [Printed in *Publications*, xvi, 475 f.]

11. On the Latin Sources of *Thèbes* and *Énéas*. By Professor F. M. Warren, of Western Reserve University. [Printed in *Publications*, xvi, 375 f.]

12. "Lessing's Treatment of the Story of the Ring, and its Teaching." By Professor W. H. Carruth, of the University of Kansas. [Printed in *Publications*, xvi, 107 f.]

This paper was discussed by Professor Calvin Thomas.

13. "The Principles of Hermeneutics." By Professor Julius Goebel, of the Leland Stanford University.

The author of the paper not being present, the paper was read by Professor H. Schmidt-Wartenberg, Secretary of the Central Division of the Association.

This paper was discussed by Professors James T. Hatfield, A. R. Hohlfeld, F. N. Scott, and J. W. Bright.

The President of the Association called to the chair Professor Charles Bundy Wilson, President of the Central Division of the Association, who presided over the remaining portion of the Session.

14. "The Semasiology of Color-Words and their Congeners." By Professor Francis A. Wood, of Cornell College.

This paper also was read for the absent author by Professor H. Schmidt-Wartenberg.

15. "Johann Christian Krüger's *Lustspiele* [1722-1750]." By Dr. Albert Haas, of Bryn Mawr College.

Krüger, a writer of comedies before Lessing's time, tried to enlarge the scope of German comedy beyond the limits accorded to it by Gottsched's theories. He succeeded in doing so, first, by reintroducing the Arlequin and the less refined forms of humor, thus following Holberg's example who also influenced him in minor details; and, secondly, by using the form of the traditional French comedy for social satires. These social satires are directed against the clergy and the nobility and their tone is clearly the same as that of the writers of the French Revolution.

One of Krüger's comedies shows close resemblance to Beaumarchais' *Mariage de Figaro*, although the author was in no way directly influenced by him. In other respects, his comedies contain simply the stock-figures and stock-motives of the French comedy and the *comédie larmoyante*.

Krüger attains the high literary standard of his French models only in his first two comedies: *Die Geistlichen auf dem Lande* and *Die Candidaten*. Owing to his financial difficulties, his later comedies and farces were, in the main, the products of necessity.

This paper was discussed by Professor C. C. Ferrell.